CLXXXIX

Great News from IRELAND,

Being Motives of Encouragement for the Officers and Souldiers who ſhall Serve in the

Preſent War of Ireland.

Licens'd *April* 9th, 1689. *James Fraſer.*

Drawn from the Heads following,

I. *THE General Inability and Incapacity of the* Iriſh *to Manage Employs of Truſt and Power.*

II. *The Neceſſity of a ſtanding Army and Garriſons in that Kingdom in times of Peace.*

III. *The Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military, Employs; that muſt be in the hands of Proteſtants.*

IV. *The Number and Vallew of the ſaid Employs.*

V. *The Advantages may be made by Officers and Souldiers in that Service, over and above what thoſe had in the laſt War.*

VI. *The Cheapneſs of Land and Proviſions, and Improvements to be made in that Kingdom.*

All which demonſtrates the *Iriſh* War to be the moſt advantageous promiſing Service in *Europe.*

I. HE that Reads the Ancient and Modern Hiſtories of that Kingdom, will there find the Irreconcileable Hatred the *Iriſh* have, and ever had, to the *Brittiſh*, and will alſo find that as oft as they have had Power, they have Exerted that Power, as much as in them lay, to the deſtruction of the *Brittiſh* Perſons and Plantations.

2. That when the Religion of the Crown and People of *England* was the ſame with that of the Native *Iriſh*, yet their Hatred was the ſame then as now, as appears by *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, by *Spencer*, by *Paccata Hibernia*, and in divers Acts of Parliaments before the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth.

3. More Sevear Laws were made againſt the *Iriſh* in thoſe times then ſince the Reformation, as may be ſeen in the ſaid Statutes.

4. Both before the Reformation of Religion, and ſince, it appears, that whatever was the perſwaſion of the Crown of *England* in matters of Religion, they ſtill found it their Intereſt, to Leſſen and Diſcourage the *Iriſh* Intereſt, and to Enlarge and Encourage the *Brittiſh* Intereſt in that Kingdom.

5. King *Henry* the Eighth, his Son King *Edward* the Sixth, his two Daughters Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, though of different Intereſts in matters of Church and State, ſtill perſued that End, as by the Laws made in thoſe times is Evident.

6. Queen *Mary* who was a profeſt Papiſt, and Perſecuted Proteſtants in *England*, perſued the ſame End, and Encouraged Proteſtants in that Kingdom, as by the Statutes then made may appear.

7. Thoſe Governours who have moſt effectually perſued thoſe Ends have been ever Celebrated as the beſt Governours of that Kingdom, and the beſt Servants to the Crown of *England.*

8. The Crown of *England*, and the reſpective Governours of that Kingdom, knowing it Natural for a Conquered People to hate their Conquerours, and as well knowing that the Numbers of the *Iriſh* were much Superiour to the *Brittiſh*, They

Firſt,

Firſt, Made ſeveral Laws to put the Chief Places of Truſt and Power in that Kingdom into *Brittiſh* Hands, as the Laws themſelves Teſtifie, and

Secondly, But finding this too weak a Ballance, they then Settled and Eſtabliſhed a ſtanding *Brittiſh* Army for the *Brittiſh* further Security.

9. Since the Reformation of Religion the *Romiſh* Clergy have Improved that Innate Hatred of the *Iriſh* to the *Brittiſh*, to a higher Elevation than before, as was too Evident in their laſt Rebellion in 1641, of which the Acts of Settlement and Acts of Attainder in the Reigns of *Charles* the Firſt, and *Charles* the Second, are Records to future Ages.

The ſaid Clergy having aſſumed to themſelves an Abſolute Sovereignty over the Conſciences, Lives and Eſtates, of the Natives of their Communion, have moſt Zealouſly Impoſed and Infuſed ſuch Principles, as are moſt ſuitable and conducing to their own Ends, and to the Ignorance and Barbarity of the deluded Natives. As

1. That Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion.
2. That there is but one Church, and that is the *Roman Catholick* Church,
3. That the ſaid Church, like *Noah's* Ark, thoſe only are ſaved that are in it, and all loſt that are without it.
4. That they muſt believe as the Church believes.
5. That the Prieſts are this Church.
6. That the Prieſts have the Keys of Heaven, Hell and Purgatory, and they ſhut and open them as they pleaſe.
7. That the Prieſt's Abſolution is God's Abſolution.
8. That Obedience to the Church, *viz.* the Prieſts, is better then Sacrifice to God.
9. That Diſobedience is worſe then the Sin of Witchcraft, and was the Sin of *Corah*, *Dathan* and *Abiram*.
10. That the Proteſtants are all Excomunicated Hereticks.
11. That they are all Secluded Heaven.
12. That Dominion and Propriety are founded in Grace, and that Proteſtants having not Grace, have no Right to Either.
13. That Proteſtants are all Workers of Iniquity, and ought to be deſtroy'd, and that it is no more Sin to Kill a Heretick, (*viz.* a Proteſtant,) then to Kill a Miſchievous Dog.
14. That an Oath taken on a Proteſtant Bible, is no more obliging, than if taken on *Æſop's Fables*.
15. That Private Chriſtians are not to Diſpute Matters of Religion, but are to receive that Knowledg from their Prieſts.
16. That the Prieſts and not the People, are accountable to God for the Peoples Miſtakes in matters of Religion.
17. That the Prieſts Pronouncing the Words of Conſecration make a piece of Bread to be a God.

And Laſtly, That Private Chriſtians ought not to have, read or keep, a Bible.

Theſe and many other as Dangerous and Deſtructive Principles, appears not only to be held and believed by theſe Ignorant and Barbarous People, but are proved, and that by a Reverend and no leſs Learned a Prelate then the preſent Biſhop of *Lincolne*, to be the Doctrines and Practices of the Papiſts, and Cannons of their Church, and are very ſuitable to *Urbanus Octavus* his Bull for, Conſecrating the Horrid and Bloody Rebellion in 1641.

As is the Fountain, ſuch muſt be the Streams,
As is the Tree, ſuch muſt be the Fruit.

A Learned Subtle and United Clergy, Impoſing and Improving theſe and the like Principles into an Illerate, Immoral, Looſe and Barbarous, People, Byaſſed with Prejudice and Malice againſt the Perſons, Profeſſions and Laws, of the Crown of *England*, as they muſt needs advance the *Iriſh* Papiſts, as aforeſaid, to the higheſt Elevation of Biggotry, ſo it muſt needs render them unable and uncapable to receive any Places of Truſt and Power from a Proteſtant Prince, or to Exerciſe it over a Proteſtant People.

From whence it Naturally follows,

1. That all Places of Truſt and Power in the Kingdom of *Ireland* muſt be put into the hands of Proteſtants, and

2. That

2. That the Numbers of these Biggotted *Irish* Papists being so disproportionable, and their Hatred against the *Brittish* Protestants so Irreconcileable, it further appears, as aforesaid, that the *Brittish* cannot be safe in *Ireland* without a good standing Protestant Army for their constant Security.

3. That this Army put into the hands of Sober, Vertuous, Discreet and Experienced, Officers, will not only be a Security to the Protestants there, but a Seminary to the Crown of *England*, whence, as occation offers, may be drawn good Officers and Souldiers.

4. That in the Kingdom of *Ireland* are many fixed and Established Garrisons, which the Government usually granted for Life, with considerable Revenues, Fees, and other Perquisits, over and above the Establishment of their Pay.

5. That the Officers of the Army have usually had the Addition of Civil Employs, which are many times more Beneficial then their Military Offices, and given them to make their Persons and Employs the more Considerable in their respective Stations, which said Employs upon Enquiry will be found to be many in Number, as well as Considerable in point of Profit, and may be Reduceable to these following Heads,

1. Officers or Dependants on the Chief Governour and State.
2. Officers or Dependants on the Courts of Judicature.
3. Officers or Dependants on the Army.
4. Officers or Dependants on the King's Revenue.
5. Officers or Dependants on the Church.
6. Officers or Dependants on the respective Counties, Cities, Towns Corporate and Burroughs.

1. As to the Officers and Dependants on the Chief Governour and State in *Ireland*, they are in a great measure the same with those of the King and State in *England*, and at a moderate Calculation cannot be less than two hundred.

2. The Officers and Dependants on the Courts of Judicature, are also much the same with those of *England*, and are more than four hundred.

3. The Officers and Dependants on the standing Army, Garrisons, Train of Artillery, and Stores, are not less than five hundred.

4. The Officers and Dependants on the Kings certain and casual Revenue, including the Prerogative, Admiralty, and Post Office, are best computed from the Annual Charge of the Crown, which is to them more than forty thousand pounds *per Annum*, and are not less in number than 400 Employs.

5. As to the Officers and Dependants on the Church, it is well known that the whole Kingdom is divided into 22 Dioceses, each Dioces hath his Bishoprick; the 4 Provinces have each of them an Arch-Bishop, with about 2508 Parishes, with their respective Dignitaries, which though inferiour in number to those in *England*, yet what they have is near equal in value, and settled by Law as in *England*, and cannot have less than Employs for 3000 Persons, who must be all Protestants.

6. The number of the respective Counties, Cities, Towns Corporate, and Burroughs, Employs, are best known by the Survey of the whole Kingdom, which is near equal to *England*, (*Wales* excepted) and consists of 32 Counties, beside the Counties of the respective Cities, each County having several Towns Corporate, and all Judicial and Ministerial Employments with several distinct Revenues of Houses, Lands, Fees, and other Perquisites to support the Dignities of their respective Communities and their Officers, which being the highest and only places of Trust and Power in the said respective Counties, Cities, Towns Corporate and Burroughs, of the Kingdom, must be presumed to have a suitable Support, and cannot be in Number less then Eight Hundred.

So that the whole Number of the said Employs in Church and State appears to be more then 5300 Places of Reputation, Trust, Power, and plentiful Support, *viz.* to the Church 3000, and to the State 2300, which must be all put into the hands of Protestants, though the *Irish* Papists should be so wise as to submit on the 10*th* of *April*, 1689, to the Terms held forth in the King and Queens Declaration to all their Loving Subjects in that Kingdom, bearing Date at *White-hall* the 22*d* of *February*, 1688.

But in case of their Refusal, there will be a much greater Encouragement to the Protestant Officers and Souldiers who are or shall be Engaged in the War, as appears by the following particulars,

1. The *Irish* Papists having had the favour of the two last Kings, by Donations and Restaurations, are much Richer now, then in the Year 1641.

2. The greatest part of their Lands, having been Improved by the *Brittish*, and when so Improved, taken from them and given the *Irish*, were lately of much greater Vallew then in 1641

3. The said *Irish* are now in possession as of their own Right, of near Four Millions of Acres of the best Land, and best Improved, in that Kingdom.

4 The said Lands with the Improvements cannot be of less Vallew then 8 Millions of Pounds.

5. The Forces agreed on by the House of Commons the 19*th* of *March*, 1688. to be forthwith Raised, being put into Sober and Experienced Officers Hands, and that Army well Paid and Governed, may with God's Blessing, in all probability, in Twelve Months time Reduce and Recover that Kingdom.

6. The

6. The whole Charge of that Army in Twelve Months cannot amount unto half a Million of Pounds, which is not a 16th of what will be got by the said Conquest, which is less then the Protestants have already lost, and the *Irish* Papists got, by plundering Houses and Stock off of Lands, besides the fall of Rents and Devastation of Plantations.

7. The Kings Majesty, whose Word is as Sacred as his Office, hath by the Declaration, aforementioned, assured to all such Officers and Souldiers as shall be Aiding and Assisting in the Reducing the said Kingdom, that all Lands and Estates that by Law shall by that Rebellion be forfeited to Him, shall be distributed and disposed unto the said Army.

So that the Souldiery having good Pay, a Prospect of these Lands, and an Assurance of the aforesaid Civil Employs, let a Scrutiny be made into all the Military Services in Christendom, and see if thence can be Extracted one Instance of Parallel, or equal Encouragement to this War of Reducing *Ireland*.

It is too sadly known that the *Brittish* received all Imaginable Discouragement, and the *Irish* all Imaginable Favour, since the Year 1660, the respective Chief Governours publick Instructions being to favour the *English*, but their private and more effectual Instructions was still to favour the *Irish*; yet notwithstanding those Varieties of Discouragements it is well known, that such hath been the Sobriety and Industry even of many of the private Souldiers both of Horse and Foot in the late General *Cromwells* Army, that they were before the present Popish Government under *Tyrconnell* possessed of Considerable Estates real and personal, and also in Considerable Publick Employs in that Kingdom; and that which is yet more Remarkable, and as equally True, is, That when some of the late Governours in Complyance with their private Instructions put several *English* out and *Irish* into Places of Trust and Power, they found the said *Irish* so unable and uncapable to manage them, that they were forced, against their Wills, as well as their private Instructions, to return them into the *Brittish* or *English* hands, from whence they took them. Such of the *Irish* as were Sober, Industrious, and Men of Estates, were much better satisfied that those Imploys were return'd into *English* hands, then to have had them continued in the *Irish*. And that which is more Remarkable, is, That our present Gracious Soveraign King *William*, Acting his own Principles, by making a Law for Ease of Tender Consciences, and an Act of Registry to Secure Property, and frequently Inspecting the Execution of the Judicial and Ministerial Officers, Examining the Records of the Respective Offices, Moderating and Asserting their Respective Fees, and placing all, as ought by Law, in *Brittish* Protestants Hands, receiving and reinforcing the Laws made against Vagabonds and Idle Persons, and requiring Justices of Peace, pursuant to Law, to put forth to Trades such of the Natives Children as are unable to put them forth themselves, and thereby Encouraging Trade and Manufactury in the respective Counties, Cities and Towns, of that Kingdom, and not suffer the Trade of the Three Kingdoms for to Interfere or Oppress each other, the wide Breaches now made upon the Protestants will soon be repaired in that Kingdom, the Expensive Charge of the War soon repaid, and *Ireland* which hath hitherto been a Charge and Burthen to *England*, may for the future be made a place of great Advantage both to the *Brittish* Crown, and *Brittish* People, and afford better Encouragements to Industrious and Sober Persons then any of our Foreign Plantations, it being Demonstrable, That as little Encouragement as was received under the Government of the Two last Kings, it is clear, that *Cent per Cent* profit with ease hath been made of Money in that Kingdom, and that by the common and commonly known ways of Grasing Cattel, he that would but disburse 100 *l.* in Lean Cattel about the Month of *May*, might well raise that 100 *l.* to a 150 *l.* in *November* following, though Beef the best, and Mutton, were both ordinarily then Sold in the publick Markets for one Half-Penny a Pound, and sometimes less; and in case the said Grasier would keep the said Cattel in House, and feed them well in Winter, his Money with ease might be doubled before the *May* following, it being frequently known that the very Hides and Tallow would clear the Price of Buying in, and the Charge of Feeding, the said Cattel.

To which may be added, as a further Encouragement, the great Plenty of Provisions, and the Cheapness thereof, for Support of Life, *&c.* for, that in *Ireland* a much better Table may be kept for 100 *l.* a Year, than in *England* for 300 *l.* To which also may be sub-joined, as a further Encouragement, that should *Ireland* be recovered by another Conquest, it might probably make for the greater Advantage of the *Brittish* Interest, Estimating the Vallew of Forfeited Lands by the Acts of *Decimo Septimo*, and *Decimo Octavo*, *Caroli Primi & Secundi*, its manifest that the highest Vallew of Inheritance was 500 *l.* (by those Acts,) for 1000 *Irish* Acres, which is 50 *l.* each 100 Acres, and each 100 Acres *Irish* contains about 160 *English* Measure; which having the Addition of one Third more of Lands given in as unprofitable, makes the whole near 200 Acres *English* Measure, which if commonly Pasturable may well Feed 100 Head of Cattel every Year. And they being Grased and Fed as aforesaid, may at the Years end well yield 200 *l.* and in case the Land be commonly Arable, the advantage may be demonstrated to be much higher, so that half the Years Profit of 100 Acres of Pasturable Land may Purchase the Inheritance, and pay the Grasier one Moiety of his principle Money. Besides all which it is well known, That Thousands of Acres of Bog-Land, set forth to Souldiers and Adventurers as unprofitable, and without any Consideration allowed, or Rent reserved, was Included in their several Lots; that since, with an inconsiderable Charge in Draining thereof, are become the best and most valuable Land in the Kingdom, and there are yet many Thousand Acres of Land now capable of the same Improvement.

And Lastly, Though the last Rebellion continued Thirteen Years in that Kingdom, cost and lost many Millions of Pounds, (as appears by a 6 *d.* Book lately Printed for *R. Baldwin* in the *Old Baily*, and Intituled, *The State of the Papist and Protestant Proprieties in the Kingdom of Ireland*, &c.) and Reduced the Lands not to a Moiety of the aforesaid Vallew, yet it is rationally presumed, that with the aforesaid Forces, Managed as aforesaid, and under that sober strict Discipline as the late General *Cromwell's* Army was in that Kingdom, its no way doubted but the same Conduct will have the same Success, and the Lands left in a much better Condition by this, than by the former Rebellion, especially, if one Principle can be but effectually persued, observed and believed, now, as was then, *That no Sober nor Serious Person could be a Coward, and no Vain or Frothy Hector Truly Valiant*, which did not only appear True by the Success of that Army, but by the differing Conduct, and differing Success, of Two Armies of a later Date.

FINIS.

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